Does your boy bicycle or golf?

Bermuda's New Governor.

Bermuda in succession to Gen. Thomas Casey

Notes of Fereign Happenings.

WON'T RUN FOR GOVERNOR AGAIN.

Gov. Morton Not Likely to Change Hts

Views on that Subject.

ALBANY, April 2.-The old report was revived

to-day that in the end, if Gov. Morton should

not be nominated by the Republican National Convention at St. Louis, he would be a candi-

date for Governor again this fall. This report

has been circulated in the social circles of Al-

bany and in the clubs, and to a certain extent

most friendly terms with Gov. Morton. Gov.

Morton has not said a word about this matter,

but the Republican leaders of the State who

but the Republican leaders of the State who gathered at the Depew dinner for the purpose of swearing allegiance to Gov. Morton as the Presidential candidate of his party in the State were then led to believe that the Governor, when he entered the race as a Presidential candidate, relinquished all claims to a renomination for

COOPER UNION HOTEL RAIDED

Twenty-three Women and Twenty-sever

Acting Captain John McKirvey of the Fifth

street station with a platoon of policemen raided

the Cooper Union Hotel at St. Mark's place and Third avenue shortly before 12 o'clock last night

the hotel. They registered as man and wife.

Newark's City Ticket.

At the Democratic City Convention in Newark

last night James Madison Seymour was nomi-

nated for Mayor. The candidates for Commis-

sioners of the Board of Works are George R.

English. The heads of the tickets are the same

English. The heads of the tickets are the same this year as they were two years ago, when Lebkuecher defeated Seymour. The Democrats are confident of winning because the so-called reform administration of the Republicans has been an emphatic failure. The wholesale corruption at the Republican primaries has disgusted many respectable members of that party. A demand had been made upon the Grand Jury to indict the Republican leaders who took repeaters from this city to vote at the primaries.

Struggles for Congress Nominations.

SPRINGFIELD, O., April 2.- The contest for

longress in the Seventh Republican district re-

sulted yesterday afternoon in the nomination of

Walter L. Weaver of this city on the 122d bal-

lot after two days' and nights' session. The

following delegates will go to St. Louis: Con-gressman George W. Wilson, Dr. Jones of Pick-away county: alternates. S. P. Frank and J. N. Vandeman of Payette. The delegates were not instructed.

Vandeman of Payson instructed.

Instructed. Ind., April 2.—The hotly contested Republican primary election in Henry county indicates that Congressman Henry U. Johnson has carried the county by about 200 majority, which insures his renomination in the Sixth district.

Tucks in the Sayville Boads.

BAYVILLE, April 2.- Almost every bicycle

rider who passed through this place yesterday

had the tires of his wheel punctured. The roads had been liberally sprinkled with carpet tacks. The bicyclists are angry and will endeavor to find out who spread the tacks in the road and have the gullty persons punished.

Where Yesterday's Pircs Were,

A. M. -12 30, 62 Attorney street, Morris Haber, day

age trifling: 10:10, 354 West Broadway, Joseph Las

P. M.-19:45, 167 Sixth avenue. Metropolitan Milk

Company, damage alight: 5.80, 147 First avenue, Fred tosily, damage triffing: 6.10, 147 Ridge street, John Schwarts, damage \$45, 0.45, 10 diogeck street, William Sherer, damage \$6, 9:50, 115 East Eighty-second street, damage \$50.

Gray and Ex-Congressmen Thomas Dunn

Frank Buse, were arrested.

been accepted to be true by those on the

climb-fences-and-tree kind?

Is he stout or thin?

suitable for all purposes.

that boys wear.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

GARCIA IN IN CUBA.

Also His Men and Most of His Munttions -Artillerymen from Philadelphia with Him-Weyler Is Putting His Captives to Beath as Though They Were Criminals. WASHINGTON, April 2.-The Spanish Minister here has received confirmatory despatches bear ing yesterday's date from the Spanish Minister to Central America, Sefior Felipe Garcia Ontiveros, now in San José, Costa Rica, saying that he is in communication with the Honduras Government regarding the Bermuda, which has has been seized in Porto Cortez and is still held there. Consul Reig of Spain at Porto Cortez is also in cable communication with the Minister here, who received two despatches from him

ninety cases of ammunition, Mauser rifles, and a field gun. Two cablegrams also reached the legation yesterday from the Spanish Consul at Panama confirming the detention of the Bermuda and giving details which are withheld from publication at present, but which are understood to relate to the whereabouts of Calixto Garcia and his men, who are thought to be in a spot where a Spanish man-of-war may capture them. While reticence is maintained about the istier de-spatches, those from the Minister and Consul at Porto Corten are exhibited to the public at the

yesterday, showing the Bermuda detained there

and her cargo of contraband seized, including

Porto Corbes are exhibited to the public at the legation.
Seflor Depuy de Lome received the following cablegram from Havana yesterday:
"Havana, March 31.—The undersigned, Colonels of volunteers, express to your Excellency the enthusiasm with which they have seen your statement regarding the unbreakable loyalty to Spain of the volunteers of Cuba.

"Making ourselves interpreters of the patrictle spirit of the 80,000 volunteers of the island, we declare that we will give our lives and riches, and will shed our blood without hexitation in union with the regular army to fight against everybody who will attack the sovereignty of Spain."

The volunteers of Cuba are similar to the

against everybody who will attack the soversignty of Spain."

The volunteers of Cuba are similar to the
militia of the United States, being a purely
volunteer institution composed of native Spanlards and Cubana, a large number of the latter
being enrolled in the organization, which is entirely distinct from the regular army.

PHILADELPRIA, April 2.—A private cablegram from Puerto Cortes to-day would seem to
show that the Spaniards did not make as big
a haul as was reported, if the Honduras
authorities have really held the steamship Bermuda. The cablegram said that
only ninety cases of arms and ammunition were
found aboard the steamer, and that the greater
part of her cargo and Gen. Callato Garda and
the Cubans who went out on the vessel were
landed on the coast of the province of Pinar del
Rio, Cuba.

It is said that a number of the men who are

Rio, Cuba.

It is said that a number of the men who are alleged to have been landed from the Bermuda were expert settlierymen, and that they gained their expecience as members of Battery A. Pennsylvania National Guard. The story goes that twenty thoroughly competent men were with the expeciation, and that they were under command of Sergeant W. H. Cox of Section 3. Battery A. who is considered one of the best artillery instructors and most efficient handlers of batteries in this part of the country.

Country.

The services of these men were secured by the Cubans for the purpose of organizing their own men into effective battalions and training them in the use of guns procured from the nited States. Capt. Maurice A. Stafford, in command of attery A. was asked if members of the Na-onal Guard had a right to take arms against

Spain. He said:

About all the men in my command have been asking permission to go to Cuba, and I have told them to go if they wanted to. I have, at the same time, notified the company that any man so going would be considered as dropped from the rolls. Sergeant Cox went, it is understood, in charge of other men from the battery, on the Bermuda.

in charge of pother men from the oattery, on the "A committee from the Cuban Junta requested our services, and the matter was left emirely to the individual decision of the men. Everybody wanted to go at once. A number of young men who were expert gunners applied to me for recommendation to the Junta and for need it. Whether they have gone or not I to not know. Probably they have, I can only say that a number of my men have been missing from roll call and are not expected to return coon."

Lieut. Hollick, a member of Battery A for holick, a member of Battery A for thirty-three years, said:

"At our latest drill this week the roll call showed that some twenty men were unaccounted for. Previous to that I had understood that some fourteen or lifteen had gone to Caba. With American guns directed by American gunsers we all confidently look to the Cuban artillery to win the day."

## NO QUARTER FOR PATRIOTS. More Cuban Prisoners of War Condemned

HAVANA, April 2 .- By the finding of a court martial seven more insurgent prisoners have been condemned to death under the recent proclamation of Captain-General Weyler de claring armed enemies of the Government to be bandits, incendiaries, &c. The execution of the condemned men has been deferred until Mon-day, the remaining days of this week being hol-idays.

According to Government reports Maceo is still west of the trocha line established by the Government troops. MADNID, April 2.—A despatch from Havana

MADBID, April 2.—A despatch from Havana to the Importal says that serious differences exist between the insurgent leaders. The despatch also says that the truth of the report that Gomes is dead is very much doubted.

Spanish war ships are searching for a fillbustering expedition which is reported to have left Philadelphia recently.

HAVANA, April 1, via Tampa, Fla., April 2.—
José Hamon del Valle, a Spaniard, who has been Alcaide for some time of the important town of Jovellance, Matanzas province, has resigned his position and brought his family here. He sails for Mexico to-merrow.

He says that he can no longer stand the excesses committed by Spanish troops. Señor del Valle is a man of culture and intelligence, and has no leaning toward the insurgents.

His testimony is therefore unbiassed. He says: "Spanish troops are killing innocent people right and left. The people of Havana have no ities what atrocities are being committed.

"In many parts of the island the troops pillage stores, residences, and estates and kill unarmed men. Unquestionably they are more to be feared than the insurgents. There is no safety for life or property outside of the cities and large towns.

"While Col. Vicuna's column was at Jovella-

be feared than the insurgents. There is no safety for life or property outside of the cities and large towns.

"While Col. Vicuna's column was at Jovellanes three weeks ago they met three men on the outskirts coming toward the town on the main highway. The men were unarmed. They were halted and asked for their papers.

"They had none, and were immediately shot. Col. Vicuna reported this officially as a victory over a party of insurgents, in which the enemy had three dead and the troops no losses.

"Ton days ago a detachment of mounted guarrillas under Lieut. Faula, while foreging near Jovellanos, came upon ten inborers at work in a field. The isborers shouted 'Viva España' as the troops approached, but the latter fired a volley, missing the laborers, who threw themselves on their faces on the ground. But a Chinese, who was standing near by, received a bullet in the leg. He went to Lieut. Paula and showed his wound to him complaining of the action of Paula's men. Paula said: 'You are going to tell tales, are you?' and, drawing his sword, he killed the Chinese. These instances came under my personal observation while I was Alcaide or Mayor of the town of Jovellanos."

BERMUDA SUSPECTS ON TRIAL. Opening of the Case Against the Man In

dieted for Violating the Neutrality Laws, Capt. Lawrence Brabazon, Capt. Samuel Hughes, Bernardo J. Bueno, John D. Hart, and Senjamin J. Guerra, the five men who were indicted for violation of the neutrality laws, in preparing the steamship Hermuda for an expedition against Spain some weeks ago, were placed on trial in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Brown and a jury yesterday morning. Gen. Calixto Garcia, said to have been at the head of the expedition, was also indicted with the others, but he fled to Cuba, and his ball has been forfeited.

The prisoners were represented by William M. Iwins and E. R. Olcott, while Assistant United States District Attorney Heriman appeared as prosecutor.

Mr. Heriman, in his opening, informed the jury that the question to be settled was not one of sympathy with Cuba.

"It does not matter how public sympathy in the fight runs," be said. "As a matter of fact, if we were not bound by the laws of our country we would, most of us, be only too glad to make a few sacrifices for the insurgents. All of this, however, has no place in this case. The questions you must settle are: Was there a miltary expedition prepared against the kingdom of Spain? And did these defendants take part in it, set it on foot, or ald in preparing it?"

Augustus E. Outerbridge, the first witness called, said that the Bermuda had been transferred from the Quebec Steamship Company, through him to Thomas A. Thompson. checks in payment had been given to him by Mr. Waish of the firm of Bennett, Walsh & Co.
The first payment was \$5,000, by check; the
second, two checks, aggregating \$20,500.
William D. Walsh, who conducted the negosations with the first witness for the purchase

of the Bermuda, said he purchased the steamer at the instance of John D. Hart, raying \$25,500 for it. Hart had telephoned to him from Philadelphia that he wanted to buy a steamship suitable for a fruit boat. The witness had received the first check for \$5,000 from Benjamin Guerra, by whom it was signed. He met Guerra at the offices of M. Barrance & Co. tobacco merchants on Water street, near Fulton.
On cross-examination the witness said that he had on several occasions negotiated the sale of vessels for John D. Hart, and that it was always customary when British vessels are purchased by Americans to put her papers in the name of a British subject.

George E. Murray, an inspector of combustibles in the Fire Department, testified that he had discovered six boxes of dynamite and other explosives on the lighter J. S. T. Stranshan, which, it is alleged, had been engaged in the work of loading the Bermuda. On cross-examination he admitted that he didn't know the destination of the dynamite, and that as it was when he found it, it could not have been used to fire from any sort of a run.

A dispute arose over the admission as evidence of the report of Contom Officer Edward A. Matinken, who examined the cargo of the Stranshan, a cargo had been iligal, and that the Attorney-General had aiready rebuked the District Attorney for he act by restoring the cargo to its owners.

"Hegal?" remarked Mr. Heriman. "Oh, go and read the statutes, "Illegal?" remarked Mr. Heriman. "Oh, go and read the statutes, eh?" exclaimed Mr. Ivins, angrily. "Why, I read them before you were born."

Bastillo del Villa, a young Cuban, was called

"Head the statutes, en?" exciaimes arrivins, angrily. "Why, I read them before you were horn." Bastillo del Villa, a young Cuban, was called to the stand. He said that he had offered his services to Gen. Garcia to go to Cuba, and had gone out with the ill-fated steamer Hawkins on Jan. 23 or 24 from a dock in Harlem. He was rescued when the Hawkins foundered and At this point an adjournment was taken until Monday.

UNKNOWN FRIENDS OF CUBA.

Many Generous Gifts to Freedom's Cause by People Who Prefer to Remain Unknows,

There was much talk yesterday among Cubans at the Junta in this city about mys terious monthly donations of \$1,000 received by Delegate Palma from an unknown friend of the cause of Cuba. Five months ago Dr. Guiteras of Philadelphia was visited by a gentleman who resides there, who told him that he had orders from a person in Paris to give \$4,000 to the Junta. The visitor added that the donor desired him to ask of Dr. Guiteras the special favor of acting as intermediary in the matter of

the gift. At the same time Senor Palma received a letter from Paris, signed only Un amigo ta friend), in which the donation was mentioned. Dr. Guiteras sent the \$4,000 to Seffor Palma, and the subject was soon forgotten for other questions of more interest. But the following month, December last, the

visitor of Dr. Guiteras in Philadelphia called again and handed him another \$4,000, saying it was from the same person. Dr. Gulteras generous friend, but could not get a satisfactory answer. The order on a Philadelphia bank from a banker in Paris to pay the gentleman who carried the money \$4,000 was shown to

"And this I show you," added Dr. Guiteras's sitor, "only to prove to you that I am not the Without interruption the amount of \$4,000 Without interruption the amount of \$4,000 has been received every month since by Delegate Palma through Dr. Guiteras, and always at the same time with a letter from Paris advising the fact. But yesterday \$1,000 were added to the donation, making \$5,000, and the

at the same time with a letter from Paris advising the fact. But yesterday \$1,000 were added to the donation, making \$5,000, and the letter said:

"Besides my monthly contribution I add \$1,000, which I beg Señor Palma to give, in the name of a friend, to the unfortunate widow of Manuel de la Cruz."

Manuel de la Cruz.

"Manuel de la Cruz was a Cuban patriot and publisher, secretary of Señor Palma, and he died in New York last February, leaving in poverty his widow and three children.

The Junta do not believe that the Parisian donor is one of the wealthy Cubaus travelling abroad, because these all pay regular contributions to the patriots fund without concealing their names from Señor Palma.

About three weeks ago Señor Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir, received a box containing five rifles, two revolvers, six cartridge belte, and 5,000 cartridges, to be delivered to the Junta. Four days ago he received twelve rifles and 10,000 cartridges for Delegate Palma. He knows that the first donor is an American, a veteran of the civil war, but the second friend is unknown to him. Both presents were made under certain conditions. The first rifles were to be used by men of the staff of Gen. Antonio Macco. The second were to be sent to Gen. Calixto Garcia as a souvenir of one of his sympathizers in this country.

Last week a man, well dressed and looking like an American, called at the Junta and asked to see Dr. Joaquin del Castillo, the subdelegate. He did not care to give his name and went out without further explanation. It is common also to see in the Junta, among a crowd of solicitors for business, who propose to sell steamships and arms, a man who goes in only to give one dollar or two or more for the cause of "Cuba libre."

A CUBAN FAIR IN THE GARDEN. Arrangements Making for a Unique Exhi-bition There in Aid of Cuba Libre.

The Cuban Junta has decided to hold a fair at | Matabeleland. Madison Square Garden to give American sympathizers an opportunity to attest their con- Krüger heartily thanking him for his offer to stantly expressed kindly feeling toward the send a burgher force to protect the women and cause of Cuba Libre in a manner that will pracbeen aptly phrased: "Cuba appreciates sympathy, but she must have ammunition."

The grand Cuban-American fair will be held under the official direction of the Junta. The members of the Junta elected as the committee to manage the fair are Fidel G. Pierra, Chairman: José A. Gutierrez, Treasurer; Emilio del Castillo, Secretary, and Rafael Navarro, The office of the Fair Committee will be at the Madison Square Garden. The net receipts of the

office of the Fair Committee will be at the Madison Square Garden. The net receipts of the fair will be devoted solely to "securing the rights of a people fighting for justice, self-government, and liberty."

The sinews of war have up to date been supplied almost entirely by the voluntary contributions of the Cuban residents of the United States, most of them workingmen. American shave never been asked for a dollar. It is happily hard to find, the Junta officers say, an American newspaper or an American citizen whose outspoken sympathies are not with the struggling Cubans. Thousands of Americans, the Cubans say they are convinced beyond a doubt, are burning to lend a hand. These have been deterred from actual service or overtenterorise by respect for their country's laws and existing international obligations. For the first time this fair will afford such sympathizers their opportunity to practically assist the Cuban revolutionists.

As features of the fair, it is proposed to illustrate, in a vivid and picturesque manner, the life and environment of Cubans at home, and the warfare that is now being waged to secure for themselves the rights of freemen. Designs are being considered for a Cuban village. Everything possible in the way of impliments, utensils, and apparel peculiar to Cuba will be shown. Similarly the actual appearance of the revolutionists in the camp and field will be represented, including uniforms and arms, which will be worn and carried by Cubans.

DEPUTY STEELE GETS OUT.

The Mayor's Man in Gen. Collis's Depart ment Tired of His Job.

More trouble for Mayor Strong and his administration has come with the resignation just announced, of Adelbert H. Steele, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Steele was appointed to the place last November by Gen. Collis, who succeeded William Brookfield as Commissioner. It was generally understood that Mayor Strong insisted on Mr. Steele's ap-pointment as a condition of Gen. Collis's promotion. At any rate, it was known that the Mayor was rather averse to promoting Collis, and Mr. Steele has been looked on as the Mayor's man in the Department. Mr. Steele is s railroad man, and it was a surprise to many that he would accept the place even with its

that he would accept the place even with its \$84,000 salars, but his friends were told that he had done it as a favor to the Mayor.

Mr. Steele found himself little more than an ornamental clerk, Gen. Collis exercising all the powers and privileges that amounted to anysthing. The relations between them became so strained that the Mayor gave over efforts he had made to produce harmony, and Mr. Steele resigned on Wednesday.

Mr. Steele is a resident of the Twenty-third. Assembly district. As Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican Club he has been the author of most of the anti-Platt pronunciamentos of that club.

Gen. Collis refused absolutely resterday to discuss Mr. Steele's resignation. He said that Mr. Steele's successor had not been selected.

Ex-Gov. Werts Falls to Get a 88,000 Office. The Board of Freeholders of Hudson county. N. J., yesterday evening appointed Lawyer John Griffin counsel to the Board at a salary of \$3,000 a year. Mr. Griffin succeeds the late Judge John A. McGrath. There was lively competition for the place. Among the candidates was ex-Gov. Werts.

Now for Voughau's Seeds. 26 Barclay St. Catalogue free. Eweet peas free with each purchase. THE TROUBLES IN AFRICA.

M. BOURGEOIS AGAIN ANNOUNCES THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

Is Thought He Hopes to Convene a European Congress to Consider the Egyptian Question-The Matabele Re-volt May Be Confined to Narrow Limits. PARIS, April 2.-In the Chamber of Deputies aday M. Bourgeols, Prime Minister and Miniser of Foreign Affairs, made reply to the interpellations submitted by MM. Delafosse, Pierre Alype, and Lebon, in which they asked for information on the situation in Egypt. M. Bourgeois declared that Great Britain had installed herself in Egypt without having been invested with a mandate to do so by the powers or by the Sultan of Turkey, and had thereby caused permanent uncasiness. The Sultan's mandate had not been procured, although Egypt was a dependency of the Ottoman empire, whose integrity the powers had agreed to respect. The action of the Russian and French delegates on the Egyptian Debt Commission in protesting against the illegal appropriation of Egyptian funds for the Soudan expedition had established a reser-

ration in regard to the Egyptian question. M. Bourgeois added that Russia and France were never more closely associated than at present. The Cabinet he concluded was con tinuing the negotiations concerning Egypt with firmness, and was inspired with confidence in defending with Russia their common rights and interests.

Upon the conclusion of M. Bourgeola's statement, the Chamber, by 300 to 213, adopted a vote of confidence in the Government.

The consensus of opinion in the lobbies is that part of M. Bourgeola's reply to the interpellations clearly indicated that he was trying to procure a conference of the powers on the Egyptian question.

A MESSAGE TO KRUGER.

Chamberlain Insists That Grievances of the Ultianders Be Redressed.

LONDON, April 2.- The Times will publish tomorrow a despatch from Pretoria, capital of the Transvaal, dated Thursday, saying that an important despatch from the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, was presented to President Krüger on Wednesday.

The tone of the message was friendly but firm. Mr. Chamberlain insisted upon the Uitlanders' grievances being redressed, and gave new reasons why it was Great Britain's right and duty to interfere in the matter. He also requested President Kruger to reply

to his invitation to visit London to discuss matters affecting the Transvaal. The despatch adds that the residents of Johannesburg have decided to send 500 men to assist in quelling the Matabele rising if they can procure arms and the Government's sanction.

ARMS FOR THE BOERS,

Two Thousand Rifes Distributed Among Them - Wild Rumors.

LONDON, April 2 .- A despatch to the Central News from Cape Town says that 2,000 rifles were sent from Johannesburg to Pretoria on Saturday last, and, together with ammunition, were issued on Sunday to Roers and railway officials. This distribution of arms caused the wildest rumors, but the general opinion is that the arms were given out as a provision against possible developments in the Matabele rising.

THE MATABELE REVOLT.

It Is Now Confined to the Matoppo Hills-The Situation Not Very Serious. LONDON, April 2,-The Government has re

eived a despatch from Cape Town saying that the situation at Buluwayo and Gwelo in Matabeleland is not so grave as has been represented. N ither Buluwayo nor tiwelo is in any danger, and there is a sufficient supply of arms and ammunition at both places to meet any emergency that may arise at present, while all the outlying stations have be

CAPE Town, April 2. The Matabele revolt. ecording to advices from Buluwaye, is now cenfined to the Matoppo Hills, where the rebellious Matabeles are concentrated. The executive authorities of the Chartered Company represent that horses and an abundant supply of arms, ammunition and provisions are required, and when these have been collected it is proposed to sweep the hills with several col-nums of troops of about 250 men each. Five hundred mounted men are accompanying Cecil Rhodes from Salisbury to Gwelo.

A despatch from Salisbury dated March 31 says that Mr. Cecil Rhodes started on that day for Buluwayo, taking with him 150 troops. The opinion is generally entertained that Rhodesia is fully capable of dealing with the revolt in

Gov. Robinson has sent a message to President children threatened by the rising of the Mata children threatened by the rising of the Mata-beles. Gov. Robinson says he considers the British force of 500 men is sufficient for the present, but adds that he is none the less sensi-ble of the frendly spirit displayed by the Presi-dent of the Transvaal.

The telegraph line between Buluwayo and this city has been repaired. Despatches dated March 31 have been received, giving the details of fights with the natives. Olimo, the insti-gator of the rising, has proclaimed himself King of the Matabeles.

RELIEF FOR ARMENIANS. The Porte Removes All Obstacles in the

Way of Miss Barton. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.- Tewfik Pasha, Furkish Foreign Minister, has given his assent to the demand that all relief afforded to the suffering Armenians by the agents of the American Red Cross Society shall be distributed unconditionally, except that one member of the Turkish Relief Commission shall be present. Dr. Harris, with two assistants, will start from Beyrout for Marash Immediately to work among the sufferers from typhoid fever at that place The Porte denies that an irade has been issued

expelling the American missionaries Knapp

and Cole from Bitlis.

Miss Ciara Barton telegraphs from Pera: "The distress and disease at Marash are increasing alarmingly. I have ordered eight physicians and apothecaries with medical supplies to proceed to Marash from Beyrout at once. Another caravan with goods is due at Marash now. Dr. Hubbell's relief party has supplied Aintab and are now starting for Urfa. Mr. Wyster's party have not yet reported, but they are probably near Harput. Each party is accompanied by a caravan with supplies. We are also making heavy shipments of supplies by each steamer. The Porte has ordered that every facility be given to our distributions. The only hindrance now is slow transportation. Mrs. Lee, one of the American missionaries at Marash, writes that there is not a yard of cotton cloth in that place. She also says that small-The distress and disease at Marash are in-

Dones One Dollar is an unanswerable argument as to strength, merit and economy, and it is true of Hood's Sarsaparilla and only Hood's. Millions of dollars spent in advertising to make the people believe that a self-

oses

using them. The millions succeed in keeping well by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. My friend, if you are sick, it is safe for you to follow the example of the millions rather than the occasional A word to the wise is aufficient. Remember.

Hoods Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. He sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S. Flood's Pills care liver illa, easy to take WOMEN AT THE AUCTIONS.

A PASSION WITH SOME WHO HAVE PLENTY OF TIME AND MONEY.

Amusement to Be Mad in Auction Rooms, th Say Nothing of the Fon of Bidding-Regulars and What Attracts Them-A Queer New Way of Housefurnishing. It will be a sad day for a good many women in this town if the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions succeeds in closing all the auction rooms which it has marked down on its list. Hundreds of women have contracted the auction fever in a virulent form, and go to auctions as regularly as they attend to any other part of their customary round of pleasures. Buying at auction has more fun in it than bargain hunting at the stores. Whether the women get things cheaper than at the stores or whether they are cheated are matters entirely outside of the question. Besides the Is he the quiet-stay-at-hometudious kind, or the out-of-doorfun of bidding after they get bold enough to raise their voices above a whisper, the women like to buy at auctions because it has a spice of gambling in it and in addition offers some fea-No matter what he is, who he is, tures of the continuous variety performance.
"I haven't bought a thing for my house at a

or what he does, we've clothes here store in five years," says one auction woman. Shoes, hats and everything else When the house needs anything, a rug or a plece of furniture, I wait till what I want is put up at auction here. If I can't wait I tell the auctioneer what I want and he gets it and puts it up, Will our Spring book help you? Mailed for the and I have the pleasure of trying to get it. Then you never know what you're going to pay for ROGERS PEET & CO anything. It's fun to buy that way."

"Before I began coming here," says another auction woman, "I suffered dreadfully from nervous prostration. I tried everything and only got worse. Then I came here, and it has cured me. I am all well now. No, I don't have pox, dysentery, and typhoid fever are raging there, and that there are no doctors except those we send." to buy things to keep well. I didn't really buy anything for six months after I began coming here. I was too frightened. I didn't dare to LONDON, April 2.—Lieut.-Gen. George Digby Barker, C. B., has been appointed Governor of speak loud enough to hear my own voice, let alone making a bid that the auctioneer could hear. And a quarter!" she shouted suddenly, as the writhing auctioneer, with despair stamped on his face, assured the crowd that the

Gen. Barker served in the Persian war in 1857 and in the Indian mutiny in 1857-58. In rase was worth ten times as much as was offered. 1874 he was appointed professor of military art at the Staff College, and this position he held-urtil 1876. In 1877 he was assistant director of military education of the headquarters staff of the army. From 1890 to 1864 he was in command of the troops in Hong Kong. In 1801 he was appointed acting Governor of Hong Kong. He is 63 years old. While the auctioneer writhes and roars, it is easy to hear plenty of such confidences. There are half a dozen auction rooms in town, some of them, alas! objects of pursuit of the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions where special efforts are made to attract the patronage of women. The kind of women wanted are those with plenty of money and plenty of leisure and no especial way of disposing of Mr. James R. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the American Embassy, is visiting Lord Galway at Seriby Hall, Yorkshire. either; such women are treated with deterence and consideration, while others are tolerated Among the passengers on the Etruria sailing from Liverpool for New York on Saturday will be Signor Foll, the singer. only. Some of the auction rooms are very handsomely fitted up and decorated with rugs and bric-à-brac in a way calculated to make some Ambassador Bayard and Mrs. Bayard are spending the Easter holidays at Birdsall House, Yorkshire, as the guests of Lord Middleton.

Mr. Henry White, formerly First Secretary of the American Legation, has returned from Egypt and will sall for the United States on the New York on Saturday.

of the customers jealous and give ideas on the subject of ornamentation to all. They are crowded day after day. There are some men, but the women buyers are preferred and are in the majority. As a rule they are women without household cares or duties, who are tired of their ordinary occupations, and are looking for new sensations. Some are experienced and skilled hunters after bric-à-brac and such things that are worth having, and they snap up the prizes eagerly. Toward 5 o'clock men begin to drop in on their way home from bushess. Some men are buying on their own account, while others are husbands or friends of the auction women.

The auctioneer furnishes support to the theory that women like to be builled. He bulles his customers. He roars at them and builfs them and builfyrags them, but only enough to keep their interest excited. Most of the time he holds their attention simply by acting as a low comedian. His reward for amusing and occasionally knocking down lots to them is their implicit confidence and unswerving faith in this the hour of his tribulation. To the professional expression of despair on his face, he adds anguish, patience, injured innocence, virtuous indignation, and a dozen other sentiments, as he tells of the wickedness of the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions and its persecution. The simple faith of the women breaks out in cries of "They're jealous of you. Mr. Smith! That's why they do it!" and they really believe what they say.

It is really necessary that he should builty the women occasionally if the auction is to go on. As has been said, it is easy to hear plenty of confidences in the rooms. That is because the women who are regular attendants get to recognize one another and grow chatty. They learn the varied objects that bring them to the place and the special lines on which one and another make purchases. They are constantly called upon to assist one another with advice. "That is Mrs. Blank," the old hand tells the account of the place and them all about themselves and everybody else.

"That is Mrs. Blank," the old hand tells the jority. As a rule they are women without household cares or duties, who are tired of their

Governor this fall.

Those who are inclined to believe that they are in the confidence of Gov. Morton and the Republican leaders said to-night that Gov. Morton to would not be a candidate for renomination as Governor, no matter what happened at St. Louis. These Republicans said that Gov. Morton had so informed Mr. Platt and other eminent Republicans. If McKinley, should be nominated at St. Louis, it was added, the programme might be changed; but from the present outlook it was said there is little likelihood that Gov. Morton will change his views on this subject. Gov. Morton will change his views on this subject.

Gov. Morton, as a Republican Presidential possibility, has become very much stronger since the Republican State Convention in New York city, which declared for the soundest kind of sound money and the Republican doctrine of protection. It was said in conclusion by those who ought to know that Gov. Morton is not giving a second thought to the idea that he can be renominated for Governor, but that his energies and those of his friends are all directed toward capturing the Presidential nomination at St. Louis. It was intimated that the knowledge of Gov. Morton's position in there matters will be highly interesting to the seventy-two Republican candidates for Governor of the State. teiling them all about themselves and everybody else.

"That is Mrs. Blank," the old hand tells the
newcomer, naming the sister of one of the foremost men in New York. "He," meaning the
auctioneer, "let's her have everything she bids
on. She is one of his best customers. She buys
everything. Oh, she must have spent thousands
of dollars here. She has a great big house up
on Fifth avenue, and she pulls up the window
curtains so that people can see the things in the
windows. People call if the junk shop. She is
filling it, filling it, filling it with things. You
can hardly walk across the floor. She'll invite
you up to see it after you've been coming here
for a little while and she gets to know you."

The women do invite one another to visit their

Twenty-three women and twenty-seven men. including the proprietors, Charles Horto and

The Captain has recently received a number of complaints against the hotel, and last night he sent Detective McMullen with a woman to An hour later, at 10:30 o'clock, he sent De-ective Fester with a woman, who also registective Foster with a woman, who also regis-tered as man and wife.

When he entered the hotel McKirvey grabbed
the register which was on the desk. There was
another one next to it, which the clerk seized
and put in the safe, locking it before the Cap-tain could reach him.

Two men were stationed on the roof to pre-vent escape by that way, and the other police-men went through the house, rousing the in-mates. mates.
They were marched in line, followed by a crowd, to the station house. The men were locked up there and the women were sent to the Union Market station, where there is a matron. Acting Captain McKirvey found that the register he had taken was not the one in which the names of his detectives were registered, so he ordered policemen to watch the safe to see that no one takes it out. He expects to get an order from a Magistrate to-day to enable him to get his evidence.

can hardly walk across the floor. She'll invite you unto see it after you've been coming here for a little while and she gets to know you." The women do invite one another to visit their houses and inspect the accumulated purchases at the auction rooms. Some of them are very rich, like Mrs. Blank, and seem to buy things simply because going to auctions is the most exciting use they can find for their time in the afternoon. They are certainly having plenty of fun for their money in these days, thanks to the efforts of the Association for the Suppression of Fraudulent Auctions. Excitement has been added to the bidding, the spice of gambling, and the continuous variety performance of the auctioneer. Thus on one occasion in one auction room the auctioneer objected to the presence of an agent of the association who was taking notes of everything that was sail or done. He ordered him out. The agent refused to go, and the auctioneer promptly began hostile operations. The women were treated to an exhibition of Graco-Roman wrestling on the stot. The two men rolled over the auction room floor in great shape, smashing chairs and bric-à-brac. "It was simply grand." said the woman who saw it. "They must have broken hundreds of dollars' worth of things."

Spurred by the spirit of emulation, a spectator who had absolutely no concern in the quarrel banged the auctioneer on the head with a cane in an unnecessary manner. Next, the women felt delicious thrilis of horror as they listened to to the bump! bump! bump! of the three men rolling down the stairs into the street clasped in one another's arms. The auction had to be suspended three quarters of an hour while an ambulance surgeon was sent for, and when it was resumed the auctioneer's head was swathed in oandages. He was rather groggy, but still in the ring. The women said the spectacle was machine to be suspended three quarters of an hour while an auctioneer to make a Roman holiday. As a rule the anctioneer is able to amuse and interest his patrons by milder methods. The barg

she expects to occupy during the coming summer. It is furnished almost completely now, and every article in it represents a contest in which sie was successful, and so recalls pleasant memories as an emblem of victory. She is in spleadid health and buoyant spirits, which she attributes to her constant attendance at the auctions and the eternal vigilance and activity of mind required. But in her case the auction habit has developed at least one unpleasant result. It has affected the style of her conversation unfavorably. Her remarks are apt to be cast all upon one model.

"Now" she will say, "do you see that bedstead? How much do you suppose I paid for it? It is genuine Chippendale, and must be worth at least \$100. Would you believe that I got it for just \$15? It was this way," &c. This becomes monutonous when applied to each article in a tweive-room cottage successively.

Other women have provided the same diversion for themselves during the winter. Still others who live in flats, but hope to be promoted to a full house as their husbands become more prosperous, are already buying furniture for their new abodes. Where they put some of the things they buy in the mean time is a mystery which casual visitors to the auction recems have tried in stin to fathom. There are, for instance, handsome carved bookcases, wardrobes, and sideboards as big as some flat recoms.

Cunard Line's Application for New Plers The Cunard Steamship Company made application to the Dock Board yesterday for two of the new piers that will be built at the foot of West Eleventh street. The application was laid on the table, as the Legislature has not yet authorized the appropriation to build the piers.

The Chartran,a novalty in nectionis.
Shylish, yet inexpension.
Shylish, yet inexpension.
George G. Bampamin,
Broadcoay, Cor. 76 th St.

Prince Albert coase and vests ready to wear; perfectly Billing garments, at about one half tallors' price.

SOME PROFITABLE HISTORIES. The Becord Made by Macaulay Still Un-broken in England or America,

There were published in this country last year 185 historical works, eight of them being new editions of works before published and 129 being by American authors. Publishers are shy of a new historian, and his manuscript is not accepted without strong commendation from experts especially employed to pass upon it. Doubtless many of last year's historical works were published with the financial aid of the authors. Nevertheless a publisher is glad to have on his list a successful historical work covering a peculiar field. Such a work is not likely to have an immediate sale approaching that of a popular nevel, but the sale of the latter may cease at the end of three months, while the sale of the other may continue for a quarter of a century or more. The prospective profit to a publisher is greater in the case of a standard history than in that of a popular novel, unless the latter be of an un-

usually high order. Macaulay's History was perhaps the first his-

Macaulay's History was perhaps the first historical work in the English tongue to have an enormous popular success. Its sale in the first year of publication has not since been surpassed by that of any historical work, and the check for £20,000 paid to Macaulay by his publishers was the largest single check paid to an author for literary work until the payment made for Gen. Grant's Memoirs. The sale of Macaulay's work in this country was very great, as it soon appeared in several editions. The work is still selling well in both Great Britain and the United States.

Two or three of Macaulay's British successors have had great success both in this country and at home. Green's 'Short History of the English People' has almost rivalled Macaulay's history in popularity, and, indeed, may yet outsell it. It has been made a school text book in Great Britain and the United States, and this has enormously increased its sale. Some of the dry summaries that pass for school histories have sold by hundreds of thousands, but they are hardly to be considered in any discussion of the popularity of history as literature. Greet, slonger work also has sold widely on both sides of the Atlantic, and now the elaborately illustrated four volume edition of the 'Short History' is having a retharkable sale for so expensive a book. Green's success is the more striking in that his work goesover ground that had already been covered in works of moderate size by others, and is a signalination of the value that style may give to a topular history. Froude's "History of England," although it extends to many volume, speedly had a large sale on both sides of the Atlantic, and is a signalination of the popularity and that had already been covered in works of moderate still selling, although the methol of the author has been assailed bitterly.

Freeman, who would not have cared to be called a rival of Froude, has not had his popularity and the care of the value of Froude, has not had his popularity and the care of the care of the care of the care of Freeman, who would not have cared to be called a rival of Froude, has not had his popu-

cally necessary that he should builty the occasionally if the auction is to go has been said, it is easy to hear plenty fidences in the rooms. That is because men who are regular attendants get to the varied objects that bring them to the special lines on which one and re make purchases. They are constantly upon to assist one another with advice, thands like to encourage new comers by them all about themselves and everyse.

It is Mrs. Blank," the old hand tells the ner, naming the sister of one of the foreach it is Mrs. Blank, "the old hand tells the ner, naming the sister of one of the foreach it is Mrs. Blank," the old hand tells the ner, naming the sister of one of the foreach it is Mrs. Blank, "the old hand tells the ner, naming the sister of one of the foreach it is Mrs. Blank," the old hand tells the ner, naming the sister of one of the foreach it is made to the special tist in history have never become really popular. McCarthy's "History of Our Own Times," a strictly pepular work, has had a great sale in one authorized and many pirated editions on this side. Had international copyright been an accomplished fact before the bublication of McCarthy's work the author would have been some thousands of dollars better off. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," which is, of course, descriptive and philosophical rather than historical, has had alreased here and abroad, and is a very valuable uroperty to both author and publisher.

Present has had a greater popular success than any other American historian, not even wanted the proportion of the foreach in the proportion of the f

still in steady demand, as they have been from
the time of their publication.

Parkman's popularity has greatly increased
within the past twenty years. His first work,
"The Oregon Trail," published nearly fifty
years ago, was so unsuccessful that he published nothing sise for fifteen years. Though
it stands apart from his other works,
it has come to share their popularity. The
book was written as the result of a hunting
trip to the far Northwest, and was not a part
of any historic plan. His works in twelve volumes are now selling freely throughout thi;
country and in Canada.

McMaster's first volume attracted much attention and had a good sale. The long delay
between the appearance of the first and the second volume injured the sale of the work as a
whole. The fact is that Mr. McMaster lost
the manuscript of his second volume on a railway train, and the publication of the volume
was delayed while he rewrote it. Of more
recent histories that of J. F. Rhodes, and Camnbell's "The Puritan in Holland, England, and
America' have had unusual success for historical works of their length. All of John
Fiske's historical works have had a large sale,
and the "Critical Period of American History"
is one of the greatest popular successes in
America' have had unusual successes in
American literature. His works\_ns a whole
are an extrewely handsome property to the
publisher, and he is one of the few historians
who may count upon a large sale for any
work that he may write. The Constitutional
history of Von Holst, now at length seemingly finished, has sold largely for so long and
serious a work.

All things considered, the best known modserious a work.

ingly finished, has sold largely for so long and serious a work.

All things considered, the best known modern historians, both British and American, have found their work profitable, though probably none on either side of the Atlantic has received nearly so much for a single work as Macaulay. Perhaps the pecuniary value of historical writing cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that the works, largely historical, of a deceased American author, although the copyrights have all expired, are still esteemed by his publishers the most profit able books on their list.

Going to Japan to See the Ecilpse.

San Francisco, April 2.—The American yacht Coronet arrived from New York yesterday, after a fair passage of 118 days. Mr day, after a fair passage of 118 days. Mr. Arthur Curtis James, her owner, sent her around the Horn to convey a party of scientific men to Japan to make observations of the eclipse of the sun in August. The party will be headed by Prof. Todd of Amherst College, and, including Mr. James and the other members of the party are expected to arrives within forty-eight hours, and the Coronet will be all ready to start for the Orient on their arrival.

A Bad-check Swindler in Paterson. PATERSON, April 2.-A man without hat of

coat and with a pen stuck over his ear rushed coat and with a pen stuck over his ear rushed into the store of Flannigan & Co. this morning, and hurrying up to the senior member of the firm said that his employer, J. A. Van Winkle, who keeps a large hardware establishment near by, wanted to go to New York on the next train but was short of cash, and the bank not being yet open he wanted to know if Mr. Flannigan could not cash a check for him for \$0.5. Flannigan and that he could and he did it. The mea proved to be a swindler and the check was a forgery. forgery.

Tried to Tear Down Mississippi's Capitol. JACKSON, Miss., April 2.-Much excitement was caused here tols morning when it was learned that an effort had been made during learned that an effort had been made during the night to tear down part of the State Canitol. Two large stones were removed from the southeast corner, and had not Secretary of State Power, who was working in his office later than usual, heard the stones fall and gone out to investigate, a large part of the crumbling building would have been undermined. The building is old and dilapidated, and the State officials talk about moving out.

Receiver for a Church.

CHICAGO, April 2 .- A bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church of Engiewood, a suburb of this city, and for the foreclosure of mortgages which were given to the creditors as security when the edi-fice was built three years ago. The Indebted-ness of the church amounts to \$35,000, and the members will probably disband.

POPULAR NEGRO MELODIES. A Sudden Partiality for Ethiopian Themes

with "Honey" in Them,

The vagaries of public taste are almost inexplicable, and theatrical managers of judgment long ago abandoned the effort to keep track with the popular fancy where songs or stage characterizations are concerned. For many years May Irwin, when on the specialty stage, the late Annie Pixley, and Mand Huth, a Georgia girl now well known in the continuous performances in an act with her husband, Billy Clifford, called "The Chapple's Visit," sang plantation songs with considerable success, diversifying the musical features with the necu-Har stride which colored women regard as one of the distinguished beauties of a cake walk. Theatregoers accepted such specialties as an unimportant feature of lively performances, but recently there has been a decided craze for them, and no farce consedy or "comic opera" is

now thought to be complete without them. May Irwin, new appearing in "The Widow Jones" and the pioneer in many similar stage crazes (she was the first singer to make "After the Bail" popular in New York city), started the bail in motion with "Mamie, Come Kiss Your Hotey Boy," sung in "The Country Sport." Later Fay Templeton in "Excelsior Jr." sang and made popular "I want Yer, Ma Honey," Then Fiora Irwin, May's sister, in "Gentleman Joe" sang "Honey, Does Ver Love Your Man?" One of the features of " A Black Sheep" at Hoyt's Theatre is the singing of the plantation song by Jeannette St. Henry in the third act "Love Me, Honey, Do."

Though this requirement is not essential. plantation songs with a cake walk chorus nowadays to be entirely successful should include in some part of the title and certainly in the chorus the word "honey;" and to that word in part as well as to the charm of the music is due the popularity of the song rendered by George Evans and by Willis P. Sweatnam, "I'll Be True to My Honey Boy." Some ingenious individuals have claimed to trace the present craze for pop-

Evans and by Willis P. Sweatnam. "Til Be Trus to My Honey Boy." Some ingenious individuals have claimed to trace the present craze for popular songs of the panistion variety to a precursor." Honey O." but there is no sufficient corroboration of this view to make it generally accepted. Others find the start of the craze in Percy Gaunt's song. "Push Dem Couds Away," which was sung with consulerable success in "A Trip to Chinatown" by Anna Royd and her associates, The chorus of this song was accompanied with a cake walk movement which helped to make it very poundar, and the music was auite catchy. This season May Irwin has been singing two negro planiation songs without "boney" in either. The New Brity" and "The Hootoo," Peter F. Dailey and Jennie Yeamans introduced a take walk song at the end of the first act of "The Night Clerk" at the Bijou recently, and Maud Hinh has been singing at the continuous performance houses the song "I Cares for Noboly," the chorus of which has helped to make it very popular.

The oid-fastioned negro melodies were generally of a plaintive character, based on such pathetic episodes in the home life of the sunny south as "the Slave's Dream" or "Liza Harris's escape. Colored men and colored women were represented as sitting in or about the cabin or the lowlands of the planiation, either bemoaning their rate or smethering their regressing music. Afterward, when the song-and-dance men began, as an outgrowth from the minstrels, to appear on the variety stace with black faces, the negro music with which the New York public became familiar was of the "Shop Fily" variety, But since the close of the war and the permanent establishment in Northern elites of the colored population, not as fugitives or transients, the intricacles and the attractions of the cake walk havenone to be understood by white patrons at the attraction entertainments, and a cake walk, nowadays, draws usually a big crowd. From the cake walk has some, logically, the music of the cake walk has some, logically, the music of the

SOME COVERNORS OF CHIO. Most of Them Have Come to Be Celebrated

History does not record any memorable remark made by an Ohio Governor to the Governor of either of the neighboring States, Kentucky and Indiana; but Ohio Governors have enjoyed for many years a peculiar exemption from the disasters of politics and in many cases have been favored with great public and official advantages. One of the reasons for the good fortune of Buckeye Governors is found in a clause of the Ohio State Constitution which withholds from the Chief Executive the veto power. An Ohio Governor can recommend what legislation he chooses or he can refrain from any allusions or suggestions of the kind in his annual messages; but the entire responsibility for the laws of the State devolve on the Legislature, or the General Assembly, as it is called, in Columbus, and an Ohio Governor is, therefore, free from political responsibility for such a measure as the Raines Equor bill which Gov. Morton signed. Such measures in Ohio do not reach the Governor for either veto or approval. The Legislature has the whole responsibility.

morton signed. Such measures in Onio do not reach the Governor for either veto or approval. The Legislature has the whole restonsibility. Going back no further than the year of the establishment of the Republican party as a national organization, 1850, it is found that Onio Governors have generally speaking, come to be celebrated citizens of the Republic. Salmon P. Chase, inaugurated in 1850, was afterward Secretary of the Treasury, and he was at the time of his death Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. William Dennison, his immediate successor, was afterward Postmaster General in President Lincoln's Cabinet. Jaisob D. Cox was Postmaster-General. Rull-ciford B. Hayes served four years as Fresident after the election of Mr. Tilden. Edward F. Noyes, the successor of Hayes as Governor, became American Minister to France. William Allen Old Bill Allen, or Fog Horn Bill Allen, as he was sometimes called, who defeated tion. Noyes in 1873, was Ohio's choice for the Democratio nomination for President In 1876. Charles Foster, elected Governor in 1880, was Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison. Joseph B. Foraker, elected Governor in 1880, was Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison. Joseph B. Foraker, elected Governor in 1880, was Secretary of the Democrate of Ohio for the Presidential nomination in 1892, and Campbell, is successor. William McKinley, is now a prominent, if not the most srominent, candidate for the Republican nomination of the Presidency in 1896 and Ohio's first choice for that office. The present Governor of Ohio, iten, Bushnell, has not as yet developed any political aspirations in the field of untional politics, but it is not seriously doubted by Ohio men anywhere that he may have expectations of political professional fine the strength of the Republican party is in the farming or country districts and the preponderance of Democratis is largest in the big cities. This is underliably so in New York, Massachus of the Chio. In the latter State the farmers are g

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria,